transduction;

(3) a gene related to gonad differentiation;

(4) a gene for or related to a receptor-type kinase;

(5) a gene for or related to an intermediate filament marker;

(6) a gene related to cell cycle or growth regulation;

(7) an oncogene, a gene related to an oncogene or a gene related to tumor suppression;

(8) a gene related to apoptosis;

(9) a gene related to damage response, repair or recombination of DNA;

(10) a gene for or related to a receptor;

(11) a gene related to cell death or differentiation regulation;

(12) a gene related to adhesion, motility or invasion of cell;

(13) a gene related to angiogenesis promotion;

(14) a gene related to cellular invasion;

(15) a gene related to cell-cell interaction;

(16) a gene for or related to a Rho family, GTPase or a regulator therefor; and

(17) a gene for or related to a growth factor or a cytokine,

or a DNA fragment derived from the gene is immobilized.

9. The DNA array according to claim 7 or 8, wherein the gene or the DNA fragment derived from the gene is immobilized onto a slide glass.

ABSTRACT

A method for detecting a gene affected by an endocrine disruptor characterized by comprising preparing a nucleic acid sample containing mRNAs originating in cells, tissues or organisms, which have been brought into contact with a sample containing the endocrine disruptor, or cDNAs thereof; hybridizing the nucleic acid sample with DNA alleys wherein genes which might be affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments originating in these genes have been fixed; and then comparing the thus obtained results with the results obtained by using another nucleic acid sample originating in a comparative sample to thereby select the gene affected by the endocrine disruptor.